(Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.)

gallons of water to the Bangalore City from Thippagondanahalli costing about forty lakhs of rupees;

(b) if orders have been placed for the 1,000 and 2,000 H. P. motors and pumps required for the scheme; if so, when;

(c) the probable time taken for the receipt of these pumps after definite orders are placed?

A.—Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—

(a) In December 1953.

(b) Not yet.

(c) About 18 to 20 months.

Power for Lift Irrigation, Bellary District.

Q.—854. Sri Ijari SIRASAPPA (Harpanahalli).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they have received representations from the raiyats all over the District of Bellary especially from Harpanahalli, Hadagali and Kudligi Taluks for supply of power for lift irrigation;

(b) what action they propose to take to supply power to the raiyats early?

A.—Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Survey work for most of the places from which applications have been received has been undertaken and several estimates for power supply to Irrigation Pumps have been prepared. Some of the estimates have already been sanctioned and the rest will be taken up for consideration as and when they are finalised.

Cost of Doors and Windows supplied to Depressed Class People from Shimoga Workshop.

Q.—936. Sri K. PRABHAKAR (Nelamangala—Scheduled Castes).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the cost of the bills payable or paid to the Forest Department for the supply of doors and windows for the use of Depressed Class people from the Government workshop at Shimoga during 1953-54;

(b) the amount spent on transportation of such materials till they are finally distributed to the parties?

A.—Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—

(a) Rs. 87,277.

(b) Rs. 5,102.

Notices of Privilege and Adjournment Motions.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, I had given notice of a privilege motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will consider it on Monday. The Hon'ble Member presented it to the office just now. I will see to it on Monday.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I have also sent an adjournment motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Even that was received today at about 8-30. I will consider that also.

MYSORE HOUSING BOARD BILL, 1954.

Introduction.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister said in this House that a proper Bill will be introduced for providing housing accommodation for middle classes and lower middle classes. I want to introduce the Bill. I beg to introduce the Mysore Housing Board Bill, 1954, which was published in the *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary dated 19th March 1954.

BUDGET FOR 1954-55—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now Demands for Grants.

DEMAND No. 14—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

27. Administration of Justice.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,95,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

I have fixed time for demands as follows:—

Demand No. 14	... Till 11 O'Clock
Demand No. 15	... 11 to 11-30
Demand No. 16	11-30 to 12-30

We will now take up cut motions. The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri Anantaraman. There are three more cut motions of a similar nature, namely, Nos. 12, 17 and 18. All of them may be taken up together.

Separation of Executive from Judiciary.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajpet).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '27. Administration of Justice' for Rs. 27,95,900 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion that immediate steps are not taken by the Government to separate the Executive from the Judiciary)."

Before I say a few words on this cut motion, I would just like to read article 50 of the Constitution:

"50. The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State."

Reasons for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive are obvious. They are well known. One reason is to avoid the influence of the executive on the judiciary and the other is to avoid delay. As regards the first, everybody is afraid that the Executive from the Ministers down to Deputy Commissioner can easily influence the judiciary and thereby interfere with orders passed in a particular case before them. So it is better that the executive is separated from the judiciary. I am not ready to give any instance under this category.

As regards the second reason, namely, avoiding delay, it is well known that there will be a lot of delay in the disposal of cases before the judiciary and also before the executive. I would like to give an instance also to show that there has been a lot of delay in one or two cases last year.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think no instances are necessary because there are a series of cut motions. I think you can......

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I will be very brief. Just to show that there is influence......

Mr. SPEAKER.—Even if a single case is to be pointed out that takes about ten minutes. Then you will have no more time.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I will be very brief. In a kidnapping case last year bail application was moved before a Magistrate and the Magistrate refused to grant bail. Afterwards the Dasara holidays came and during the holidays the District Magistrate will have concurrent jurisdiction with that of the Sessions Judge who will be on leave. The bail application was filed before the District Magistrate and because of the heavy work during that period the application was not disposed of. Even afterwards, to take the application from the court of the District Magistrate to that of the Sessions Judge, it took about 8 to 10 days. So there was a lot of delay. It is better the District Magistrate is not given powers to dispose of cases in the holidays. So there will usually be many such delays.

During the present session questions on the same subject were put by me and also by Sri H. C. Linga Reddy on 17-3-54. To Q. No. 781 put by Sri H. C. Linga Reddy regarding the steps taken by the Government to separate the judiciary from the executive the answer given is like this:

"A draft scheme for the separation of the judiciary from the

(Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.)

executive in the State was prepared by the Law Secretariat. The High Court of Mysore, the Advocate-General in Mysore, the District Magistrates of Districts, the Law Associations at District Head-quarters and the State Judicial Officers Association, who had been consulted in the matter, have furnished their views. The matter is under the consideration of Government."

A similar answer was given to my question also. This does not specifically show when the Government are going to take up this question. It may be next year or a year afterwards.

In the neighbouring State of Madras steps have already been taken. This year also they have introduced the separation scheme in one or two districts. I do not know why our Government are very slow in implementing the scheme. In fact a question was put to the Hon'ble Minister whether there will be any financial implications. He said that there will be. Let him say how much money is required to implement the scheme. I do not know why they have not come forward with an answer for it when a question was put to him in regard to that.

To another question put by Sri Linga Reddy regarding the position in Bellary District, the answer given was like this :—

"With the integration of Bellary District in the Mysore State, the Deputy Commissioner, Bellary District, has been appointed the District Magistrate of the said District...The other Criminal courts functioning in Bellary District as on 1st October 1953 for the disposal of criminal cases have been continued. At the time of implementation of the scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive in the State, the scheme will be introduced in Bellary District."

Was not the judiciary separated from the executive in that district before 1st October 1953? But after the integration of the district with Mysore, you are going backwards. In fairness you should not have gone back. You should not have done like that. You should at least have experimented in that district.

I do not want to say much excepting to urge upon Government the need to take up that scheme at least in a few districts. It may not be possible according to them to spend a large sum of money over this. But let us try to take it up in a few districts and if it will be successful—I am told it is successful in Madras State and I do not know why it will not be successful here,—I request the Minister to implement the scheme as early as possible. In fact in Lawyers' Conferences, even in the Bar Association, they were in favour of the separation of powers. I do not know why the Government of Mysore should hesitate to implement the scheme. With these few words I move the cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sri Kempa Raj and Sri H. C. Linga Reddy who have sent similar cut motions may speak on this cut motion itself if they are at all desirous of doing so.

Sri B. T. KEMPA RAJ (Bangalore South—Scheduled Castes).—I support the cut motion moved by our friend Sri Anantaraman. It is a well-known fact that in every democratic country there is separate judiciary as well as executive in addition to separate legislature. It is not a new thing in democracy. Moreover if the Government do not make up their mind to give adequate consideration for the separation of the judiciary from the executive it is really a very sorrowful state of affiairs. As our friend Sri Anantaraman has already said, Government should have taken steps by this time to see that at least some move was made towards that direction. For instance the Deputy Commissioner decides some cases and he will be the same officer to execute

the order passed in the same case. He has sat as a judge already and again he executes the same as an executive officer. In such a case, what will be the position of the person who seeks redress ? This power was given to the Deputy Commissioner and the District Magistrate during the time of the Britishers, because they had a lot of fear on account of the administration they were carrying on here. Now we are independent and I think the Government need not have any fear in their minds to separate the power that vests in the executive officers and pass on those powers to the hands of the judiciary. With these observations I request the Government to see that they go ahead with the scheme.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY (Malur).—I wholeheartedly support the cut motion. I do not know why the question of separation of powers has been pending for a long time in our State. Even our present Law Minister, when he was a member in the previous Assembly, had moved a similar cut motion not only to separate the executive from the judiciary but also to separate the legislature from the executive. But now when he himself has assumed office and holds the Law portfolio I do not know the special reasons why there should be delay. I remember the previous Law Minister Sri K. T. Bhashyam, the present Chairman of the Legislative Council, had even prepared a scheme of separation of powers. I also remember the other day our Law Minister was giving a reply that the scheme has been prepared and that he has called for the view of the Advocate-General and the High Court and the Law Associations at District Headquarters and that all of them have furnished their views on the matter but still definite and concrete steps have not been taken in this direction. I also remember that about five years ago the High Court set up a committee under the Presidentship of Justice T. N. Mallappa and it had prepared a scheme and sent it to Government. But still no concrete steps are taken. It is well-known that the separation of powers is based on the principle that one cannot be both the prosecutor and the judge. The other day our Law Minister was saying that a large amount of money would be required to implement the scheme. I do not believe that is the real reason, because in our State many of the Munsiffs can be made Munsiff-Magistrates. I know many Munsiffs have no work at all. For example in Kolar and in the Kolar Gold Fields, they have no work after 12 of the clock. They can be tagged on with Second Magistrate's work and in that way expenditure can be reduced. After all the steps which have got to be taken are very simple. The present First Class Megistrates can be made District Magistrates and the small criminal work that the District Magistrates have got to attend to at present can be taken away from them and could be given to the District

10 A.M.

Magistrates. And so far as the criminal work under section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is concerned, that work can be given to present Deputy Commissioners. By limiting the criminal work to that extent only to the Deputy Commissioners at present, the remaining work can easily be assigned to the Special First Class Magistrates after appointing them as District Magistrates and this can be very easily implemented. I do not know what special reasons there are in the way of the Government to implement the scheme.

We have been copying a number of things from Bellary regarding taxation measures. Should we not also copy the good and beneficial things obtaining there? On the other hand, if there is such a thing in Bellary, we have tried to abolish it there and we appoint the Deputy Commissioner as the District Magistrate there and we abolish the scheme of separation of powers which the Madras Government had introduced. Therefore, Sir, I strongly urge that it is high time that this scheme should be introduced in the State of Mysore and some positive steps should be taken in that direction.

Sri K. PATTABHI RAMAN (Kolar).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to

(Sri K. Pattabhi Raman.)
add one or two words. I wholeheartedly agree with what has been suggested on the floor of the House by the two previous speakers. I want to add one concrete suggestion for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Law Minister. No doubt a comprehensive scheme has been envisaged and a solution to this problem might be forthcoming and that very soon. Apart from that, I want to make this suggestion. Now you have certain courts in the State where you are posting persons from the revenue cadre to work as magistrates. To add to that, you are giving them certain special and additional powers and additional executive responsibility. I am going to illustrate this from what is obtaining in Kolar Gold Fields. The Special Magistrate there who exercises the power of a Third Class, Second and First-class Magistrate has also certain special powers : in addition to that he is also Vice-President of the Sanitary Board and he has got various other commitments. I have nothing to say against any one personally. I go one step further and say that some persons who have worked there, all of them have done wonderfully well. I have always derived a great amount of satisfaction that although these persons are drawn from the revenue cadre, they have still discharged their functions in a manner such as to bring credit to themselves. But nevertheless, I feel it will not be correct because this idea of putting magistrates to work in conjunction with various other executive responsibilities, in addition to violating the principle involved therein, has had certain practical difficulties. I should therefore think it should be very easy for the Government to consider the possibility of transferring persons from the judicial cadre to fill such posts and that will be a very good step, the first step in this direction. In the first place such courts may not be more than a dozen where these revenue officers are working as magistrates. In Kolar District itself you have the example of K.G.F. and Chikballapur and very possibly throughout the whole State there may not be more than a dozen such instances. And so I ask the Government that as a first step in the implementation of this principle it should not be difficult for them to stop posting the revenue officers to be in charge of Magistrates' Courts.

There is also one additional advantage in this. For instance, take the case of K.G.F. My friend Sri Linga Reddy has already referred to it. There is a Munsiff's Court at K.G.F. which does not have enough work and recently the work relating to some taluks have been tacked on to its jurisdiction from Kolar but still the work in the Munsiff's Court at K.G.F. remains rather at a minimum. It should not be difficult to invest him with magisterial powers and make him a full magistrate. He is even now enjoying certain powers of a magistrate and disposing of some cases. To make this court to deal with the criminal work also and make it a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court there will be a great advantage. Only recently we had one difficulty. The incumbent in the Magistrate's Court at K.G.F. went on leave. For about two months or three months no substitute was posted to that place with the result the work has mounted up. This in one of the difficulties of transferring revenue officers to judicial offices and to that extent the exigencies that will naturally arise in the case of Magistrate's Court will be subordinate to other considerations. Therefore I am making this most important and concrete suggestion and as a first step in this direction the Government may order immediately that for magistrates' courts only persons drawn from judicial cadre shall be posted and discontinue posting officers drawn from revenue cadre. It will not be a question of financial difficulty. It is only a matter of principle and adjustment and I therefore think that there ought to be no impediment in the implementation of this principle.

With this suggestion, I generally support the cut motion that is made out in this House by Sri R. Anantaraman and very ably supported by Sri Linga Reddy.

*Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, on this point there is absolutely no

*Asterisk indicates that the speech has not been revised by the Member concerned.

difference of opinion between Government and the view-points expressed by the Hon'ble Members. But there have been a few administrative difficulties. For instance, Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri Pattabhi Raman drew pointed attention to the appointment of revenue officers as magistrates. I learn that there are only 8 or 9 such cases; and certainly it would not be difficult to transfer officers from Judicial Department to fill these posts. The only point for consideration is that most of the work that is turned out in the Magistrates' courts is being used by the Revenue Department as a training ground for the revenue officers. Some other arrangement has to be made and that is under the most earnest consideration of the Government, to give, if necessary, judicial training, particularly in criminal work, to these revenue officers and transfer these courts which are being now run by the Revenue Magistrates to the judicial cadre.

Next, Sir, the question of Bellary was taken up. As can be seen, we have continued the separation of judiciary from the executive in respect of work of other magistrates. The only point is, that the link, namely, the Deputy Commissioner which we are having in other districts is kept up both in the interests of uniformity and convenience. Even at that time, we have given an assurance to the House that the principle of separation of executive from the judiciary which is already available at Bellary will be extended at the earliest moment to other districts also.

Next, Sir, there is only one fresh point. It is not even fresh because I remember to have answered an interpellation on that point. There has been a general demand for the revision of jurisdiction both of territorial and pecuniary. That work has been entrusted to the Hon'ble Justice Sri Mallappa and three other Members. I am glad to say that the Chairman himself was also the Chairman of the Committee which has recommended the separation of powers. Now we are awaiting the report of that Committee. The moment that report is received, I hope it will be very easy for us to consider this matter. Therefore, Sir, there is no delay or tardiness on our part. We are only waiting for the recommendations of that Committee and we will take the earliest opportunity to effect the separation even at the District Magistrate level; and I hope it will not be long.

With this assurance I request the Hon'ble Members to withdraw their cut motions.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I seek leave to withdraw the cut motion, Sir.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for lunch and meet at 10-40.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Ten Minutes past Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Forty Minutes past Ten of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—Sir, I beg to submit that I have six cut motions in my name. At least two I may be permitted to move.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You may move any one of the six in the first instance. Let us see, if there is timef at the end.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I will move cut motion No. 6, Sir.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—We will take it over so far as that subject is concerned.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I will then move No. 8, Sir.

Full-time paid Government Pleaders.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head '27. Administration of Justice' for Rs. 27,95,900 be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to impress on the Government the necessity of having full-time paid Government Pleaders)."

Sir, at present pleaders are nominated by Government and they deal with the Government cases on commission basis. By commission basis, I mean that they

(SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

are given some percentage of fees just as any other client gives to the advocate. Of late, acquisition cases have increased in number. Huge sums of money are involved. Several cases have been coming up to the High Court for decision. The claims by the owners have become exorbitant. In certain cases the owners of land are claiming as much as from Rs. 8,000 per acre to Rs. 30,000 per acre, as I am going to illustrate just now. In a small place like T.-Narasipur the owners of land bordering the limits of municipality have claimed compensation at the rate of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 per acre which normally would not have cost more than Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. When appeals come before the courts, the Government pleaders plead on behalf of the Government and Government will be bound to pay him fees according to the prescribed fee of five per cent. Payments on account of such cases towards fees for Government pleaders has become very large and Government is losing large sums of money. I therefore submit that pleaders are appointed as prosecutors on salaries. Public Prosecutors are appointed on salaries of Rs. 250 per month. Similarly, Government pleaders also may be appointed on monthly salary of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per month to see that the cases are conducted. By this arrangement, not only will the Government have a full-time legal man at their disposal and also save money. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

SRI R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajpet).—Sir, supporting the cut motion moved by my Hon'ble friend Sri Srinivasa Iyengar, I wish to say that no discrimination should be made between the Public Prosecutors and Government pleaders. In fact at present there has been a discrimination as Sri Srinivasa Iyengar said. Public Prosecutors are paid Rs. 250 per month, whereas the Government pleaders are paid only Rs. 100 as retainer's fee and an *ad valorem* fees. I say that in these days this amounts to unfair discrimination and I wish to suggest that such discrimination as exists now should not be allowed to continue.

Secondly, Sir, I also feel that the Government pleaders should be full-time law officers. If they are full-time officers, they can devote much more time for the cases before the land acquisition officers. It has been brought to the notice of the Government and is well-known to lawyers that sometimes there will be so many cases and the Government pleaders send their juniors before the Land Acquisition Officers or Sub-Division Officers or Subordinate Judges. Therefore due to indifference also, due to cases being attended to by juniors, sufficient evidence will not have been let in and the case for the Government will get weakened and Government will have to pay more money as compensation in many cases. I therefore plead, Sir, that it is best that Government pleaders are appointed full-time Law Officers. I do not mind even if he is paid Rs. 500. But it is better he is made a full-time officer and he devotes greater attention to these cases. In some cases even in respect of lands which have been converted, the High Court has ordered compensation to the extent of Rs. 50,000. I feel that it is better that sufficient evidence is let in at an earlier stage as then the Government case will also be placed at an advantage. So, I wholeheartedly support the cut motion, Sir.

*SRI A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, there are two aspects to this question. One aspect is whether the appointment of Government pleaders as mere retainers is an effective arrangement. One Hon'ble Member Sri R. Anantaraman seems to suggest that the appointment as retainers seems to have affected efficiency. In so far as that aspect of the question is concerned, we have not received any information or report of their inefficiency or any laxity in their work.

The other issue that was raised was the desirability of appointing them on permanent basis and giving them salary which will cost the Government large sums of money. On an examination, Sir, I have come to know that it

is only in Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga on account of large number of acquisition cases, they had sufficient work. In other districts, there is little or very small amount of work that is left to the Government pleaders. Therefore Government felt that these were adventitious things, temporary conditions that these Government pleaders might have had. This requires further consideration. I can only assure the House that the Government will further consider the position and take a decision.

With this assurance I request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw the cut motion.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I seek leave to withdraw my cut motion, Sir.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

District Judge's Court to Chitaldrug.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head '27. Administration of Justice' for Rs. 27,95,900 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to urge the need for having a District Court at Chitaldrug)."

Sir, the Hon'ble Minister for Law was making a statement sometime back that a Committee has been appointed to go into the question of location of courts in the State of Mysore. Sir, many a time, the Law Association, at Chitaldrug and the leading members of the Bar have waited in deputation before the Head of the Government and also before the Chief Justice of Mysore that there is an urgent need for having a District Court at Chitaldrug. At present Chitaldrug is tacked on to Shimoga and the District Judge of Shimoga goes to Chitaldrug and holds the court for a week or two in a month. There are many cases pending before the District Judge. It is better, Sir, that a District Court is located at Chitaldrug and I request the Government to start one District Court at Chitaldrug, and I would urge the Government to give sympathetic consideration to this matter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved :

'That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ (ಹೊಳಲ್ಕೆರೆ).—ಈ ಖೋತಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಏನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹ ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಇದೇ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರು ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO (Tumkur).—Sir, this particular cut motion refers to the urgent necessity for having a District Judge's Court established at Chitaldrug. Sir, the present arrangement proceeds on the basis of having additional District Judges appointed to perform the total work that comes before the permanent Judges' courts which have been there all along. In the particular case of the District Judge's Court at Bangalore, unless any of the additional courts have since been abolished, I think, there are three additional District Judges' Courts in addition to the Principal District Judge's Court. This establishes without any argument being adduced in support of it, that the total volume of work requires the establishment of additional District Courts and if Government have thought of locating all these additional District Courts only in Bangalore, I *take it that has* been done on the ground of administrative convenience, because it would be necessary to appoint separate staff especially process-serving and other staff, if the courts are located in the headquarters of the Districts other than Bangalore which come within the territorial jurisdiction of the District Judge's Court at Bangalore. Sir, while it is true that certain additional expenditure may have to be incurred for locating the courts at the District headquarters themselves, I would urge upon the Government the desirability,

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

in addition to the necessity, of locating these District Judges' courts at the District headquarter places themselves.

As a matter of fact, what applies to the case stated on behalf of Chitaldrug District would apply at least in equal measure in respect of Tumkur District also. The entire volume of work that is to go before the District Judge's Court from Tumkur District has now got to be brought before the Principal or one of the Additional District Judges' Courts located at Bangalore. I would urge that Government should hasten the process having regard to the considerable volume of work proceeding from each of these districts which are now included in the territorial jurisdiction of the Principal District Judge's Court. I support the cut motion suggesting to the Government the desirability of the establishment of a District Judge's Court at Chitaldrug and I would add that the same indulgence and the same willingness shown to the view-points of the spokesmen of Chitaldrug District or Kolar District may be evinced in the case of Tumkur District as well. I may add, Sir, that the case for locating the District Judge's Court at Tumkur has been stated before the proper authorities earlier than the case for Chitaldrug District and I hope Government would see its way to establish these District Judges' Courts having regard to all these matters.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—I am sure, this matter has been very ably pleaded by the two speakers. I want the Hon'ble the Law Minister to consider this in the light of the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code which is now before the Central Parliament, copies of which have been circularised. In view of the new provision of the Criminal Procedure Code, I want you to consider what would be the volume of work that would devolve upon the District Courts in the new set up. Would it not be better that the District Courts now at Bangalore are located in the several district headquarters as has been suggested by Hon'ble members?

* Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, I may at once say that the reasoning that has been put forward is engaging the attention of Government. Regarding the Shimoga Division, a District and Sessions Judge is transferred, for Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Chitaldrug on the other side. Regarding Chitaldrug, I am told, bulk of the work of the District Court, at least more than 50 per cent of the cases are from Chitaldrug District. Now, Sir, with the integration of Bellary where there is a District Judge, we have got to allocate the work properly. That issue is there. Regarding Bangalore, on account of various circumstances there are two Courts in Civil Station and three in the City. It has certainly come to the notice of the Government and while the re-organisation of the work is taken up, the question of Kolar and Tumkur will be considered. Little has been said about Mysore. There also there was an additional court for a number of years and now to watch the quantum of work and redistribution we have closed that court. All these factors would be taken into consideration by Sri Mallappa, who has been requested to go into the matter. The proceedings on this matter will also be sent to him.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I seek leave to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Recruitment of Munsiffs and Magistrates

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY (Malur).—I move:

"That the demand under the head '27. Administration of Justice' for Rs. 27,95,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion on recruitment of Munsiffs and Magistrates to the Judiciary)."

Sir, this gave rise to a lot of controversy so much so that we have been urging Government to separate the

Judiciary from the Executive and even request the concerned authorities to end the controversy. It is very unfortunate that though even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India has made a request to the Heads of the Judiciary and also the Executive in the State, no serious attempt has been made to set at rest this controversy in the matter of appointment of Munsiffs and Magistrates to the Judiciary. This is not the first time that the Government are recruiting the Munsiffs and Magistrates to the Judiciary. No doubt, provisions of the Constitution have to be implemented and the Constitution came into being so long back as 1947. But, no rule or regulation has been framed for the recruitment of the Munsiffs and Magistrates to the Judiciary. The precedent followed in our State is, that the High Court will recommend some names and the Government accept the recommendations made by the High Court. Sir, the High Court is the highest Tribunal in the State and if the recommendations sent by the High Court are not accepted by the Government, it means that the Executive has no confidence in the High Court. The High Court, it should be understood Sir, is the temple of justice and the recommendations are made not merely by the Chief Justice but by all the Judges of the High Court. The non-acceptance of the recommendation made by the High Court would mean a reflection on the High Court. No doubt Government have given the reason that the list given by the High Court was too long and therefore selection from that list could not be made and Government called for some details which the High Court refused to furnish and so on. But, they could have made their own selection depending upon the demand of those posts. On the other hand, without accepting the recommendations of the High Court what the Government have done is, they have decided to do away with a number courts though the High Court was not in favour of abolishing them. As the Leader of the Opposition was pointing out the other day, this state of affairs has led to very far reaching results. There is room for the public to think otherwise of the administration of justice and also of the High Court. No doubt the rules of recruitment of Munsiffs and Magistrates have been framed now and they are placed before us. But, we have not made any serious attempt to accept them and to make recruitment of Munsiffs and Magistrates in accordance with the rules. Till such time these rules are accepted, there was nothing wrong for the Government to accept the recommendation made by the High Court.

Mr. SPEAKER.—May I request the Hon'ble Member that no reference need be made regarding the past history? Fresh rules for recruitment are framed and copies are distributed. Any discussion relating to the present rules, but not the past, may be relevant and pertinent.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—If Government are in a position to implement the rules, I have certainly no objection. Copies have been distributed and we have to discuss them.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Not necessary.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—If that is not necessary, Government may straightaway act according to the rules framed. The rules have been framed and distributed as long back as a month or two. Even now we do not see the rules being followed so far. Therefore, if the controversy should be ended and if the disputes that have been spoken of have to be set at rest, I think, it is very necessary that these rules are followed immediately and appointments of Munsiffs and Magistrates made and the controversy set at rest beyond all doubts.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—I wish to say.........

Mr. SPEAKER.—There will not be any time for reply.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—I have not got much to say but wish to mention only one point regarding the rules framed by Government for the recruitment of Munsiffs and that is this. It is true that rules have been framed

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

under Article 234 of the Constitution for the recruitment to the posts of Munsiffs. Rule 19 lays down the conditions upon which and the circumstances in which a candidate appointed as Munsiff would be able to obtain confirmation of his appointment as Munsiff, It will be seen, Sir, from sub-rule (2) of Rule 19 that if, in the opinion of the Rajpramukh, the work and conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the Rajpramukh may discharge him forthwith. Sub-rule (3) says:

> " On the conclusion of the period of probation, the Rajpramukh may confirm the candidate in his appointment or, if his work and conduct are, in the opinion of the Rajpramukh, deemed unsatisfactory, the Rajpramukh may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the Rajpramukh may think fit."

What I wish to say is this. This rule, to my mind, would mean that the confirmation of the appointment of a person who is recruited as Munsiff would depend upon the opinion which Government will form of his work as Munsiff during the period of probation. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest, very earnestly suggest, that in order to avoid the possibility of Government not being able to form a sound judgment on the nature and quality of the work done during the period of probation by any candidate recruited as Munsiff, they should suitably modify this rule so as to make it a matter of administrative practice at least for Government to act upon the report of the High Court in regard to the work by the Munsiff instead of the matter being left entirely to the judgment or discretion of the Government itself.

11 A.M.

MR. SPEAKER.—No reply. The question is:

> " That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,95,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'. "

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 15—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

28. JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

> " That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,52,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955. in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements.' "

Bangalore Central Jail (shifting to Bellary).

SRI R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajpet).—Sir, I beg to move :

> " That the demand under the head '28. Jails and Convict Settlements' for Rs. 18,52,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion that the Central Jail, Bangalore, is not yet shifted to Bellary)."

Generally Jails in Mysore State are located in the outskirts of the town. This is the only Jail which is not so situated now. Probably it was built 40 years ago; it may be more also, I am not aware of it exactly. At that time it was situated at the outskirts of the city. But now Bangalore City has grown up. Round this Central Jail we have got several colleges, Government buildings and also offices. This is almost a nuisance for the people living round about. Also, I had an opportunity of being in the Jail for some time. This jail is not having large accommodation there. The cells are narrow. There is an isolation cell also. It is far away from the gate. Also the sanitary condition is hopelessly bad. In 1948 it had no flush-out. I do not know whether there is any

flush-out now. There is not even enough lung-space. There are nearly 700 convicts and under-trials in that Jail. It is better that the Jail is shifted from that place. About 10 years ago they wanted to shift that Jail to some other place. But due to financial implications, it was not done so. Now there is golden opportunity; due to the integration of Bellary we are having a very big jail in Bellary Town. I am told, because I have not seen that jail, that in that jail there is so much accommodation that all the convicts in the Bangalore Central Jail may be conveniently accommodated. I do not know why Government have not made up their mind to shift the Jail to Bellary.

Another thing is, since the Jail is surrounded by colleges, it is better that the area, after the Jail is shifted, is handed over to the University either for the purpose of residential quarters for the students or for the location of the Medical College which is in Mysore now. I am told that the Government are thinking of shifting the Medical College from Mysore to Bangalore. The Jail will be very convenient place. If some improvements are made to the building, that College can be conveniently housed in that building. So I request the Government to see that immediate steps are taken to shift the Jail to Bellary and this place is given over to the University or otherwise made use of. This place is so costly that it will fetch about Rs. 50. a sq. yd. Supposing it is sold, it will fetch a very good amount to the Government. With these few words I move the cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sri Palaniyappan, if he so desires may speak on this cut motion.

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN.—Can I not move my cut motion ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Not necessary; you can speak now alone on this cut motion.

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN (Ulsoor).—In supporting the cut motion moved by my worthy friend Sri Anantaraman, I just like to speak a few words. The accommodation at Mysore for the Medical College is very limited. Students find it very difficult for conducting experiments and for other purposes. Formerly there were very few students. Now definitely the Medical College deserves a bigger place than where it is situated now. It is a long felt necessity for the College to be shifted to a bigger building. Many representations were made to Government from the College authorities and the University to see that either the building is extended or the College is shifted to some other building having a better accommodation. On that there was some proposal in the Government to shift the college to Bangalore. Moreover, in Bangalore we see so many hospitals, both Ayurvedic and Allopathic. Naturally these hospitals are the training ground for the Medical College students. Each student should have a sufficient number of patients to complete his course. They should be given opportunity to study the cases of these patients. Naturally the scope for the students to study the patients is very much limited. Without involving large expenditure on the part of the Government, they can easily shift the existing College at Mysore to the Central Jail building. In Bellary we see today more than one jail, all big and very accommodative, as Sri Anantaraman has already suggested. It is necessary to shift the Central Jail outside the town limits. Since we see colleges round the Central Jail, it is time for the Government to think of shifting it immediately. So I would suggest that in view of this fact the Medical College be shifted to the Central Jail building here and the Central Jail itself shifted to Bellary.

*Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, I beg to bring one or two points for the consideration of the House. It is probably nearly a century back that the Central Jail was established in the place where you find it now. It was at that time at the circumference of the city. Now it happens to be in the centre of the whole corporation area.

(SRI A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.)

That change the Government has taken note of.

Further, round about this Central Jail we find a number of educational institutions commencing from the Central Jail to the Occupational Institute and the Maharani's College, the College hostel, etc. So it is more or less surrounded by a number of cultural institutions and in the heart of them we find the Central Jail, which is not a happy circumstance. Government have taken note of this also.

First attempt was made long back, after the publication of the report of Dr. Chandrasekhara Iyer, for transferring it outside the limits of Bangalore. Estimates were called for. And they came to about 40 to 50 lakhs. That was pending consideration.

After the integration of Bellary the matter was further investigated. It is true that there are a large number of buildings in Bellary which can be made use of and which are ready for use and in our control. But the main fact is, the Central Jail in Bangalore cannot be abolished altogether. Because we have calculated that the present strength is about 1,000 prisoners and a majority of them, about 600 will get released before 6 months. The desirability of transferring these short term prisoners to Bellary, the expenses involved in that, will have to be considered. And those who are serving for more than one year number about 300 only. That aspect of the question of transferring prisoners who have got more than one year imprisonment is under the very active consideration of the Government.

As I have already said, the Jail is necessary because of national considerations. Also because Bangalore is a very big place and there may be occasions of commotion, etc., and provision must be made for that and so the Jail must be in Bangalore.

As regards under-trials, that was also calculated. There are more than 300 under-trials there. Therefore a jail in Bangalore is necessary. And putting up a new jail according to the old estimate comes to about 49 lakhs. We cannot transfer all these to Bellary. This is the real picture.

All the same we have been trying to reduce the cost and transfer if possible, and we are thinking whether we cannot make use of the barracks also available in Krishnarajapuram. A committee has also been proposed to be appointed to go into the question. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

As I said, I concede that it is undesirable to continue the Central Jail there, particularly in the midst of cultural institutions immediately round about them. Therefore the matter is left over for further consideration and necessary action by the Government. With these remarks, I request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his cut motion.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Mysore City—North).—I have got one point. I want information about that. The expenditure under Jails was only Rs. 7 lakhs in 1952-53. Now it has shot up to as much as Rs. 18 lakhs. Will the Hon'ble Minister give an idea as to why it has gone up so far? Is there no possibility of effecting economy?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—The principal thing here is the integration of Bellary and we are negotiating with the Andhra Government for the deviation of the expenditure there. Proposals in that connection have been sent up to the Central Government and I believe that the expenditure will be brought down by a couple of lakhs.

Regarding general increase ಆಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಬಹು ಭಾಗದ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿಲ್ಲ.

We have come to an agreement with the Andhra State and the proposals have been sent up to the Government of India.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The increase is only under ration charges.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Anyhow a serious attempt will be made to reduce the expenditure as much as possible. I hope the Hon'ble Member will withdraw his cut motion.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The remaining cut motions mostly deal with jail reforms, including the starting of suitable industries. They are all of a general nature. Since cut motions are intended for ventilating specific grievances, where the subject under a demand is proposed to be discussed is general, the proper procedure is to speak on the main demand itself as cut motions covering the entire demand are not in order. Therefore, if members so feel, they may talk on the main demand itself.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Can we refer to the subject-matter of the cut motions while speaking on the main demand ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Sir, tobacco.........

Mr. SPEAKER.—There are 15 minutes more. At least 7 or 8 minutes must be given to the Hon'ble Minister to reply.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I will talk for only one or two minutes. Sir, tobacco is being used in larger quantities of late in various forms. The Hon'ble Minister used it in the shape of snuff. Some of those who can afford use it in the shape of cigarettes and those who cannot afford may use it in the shape of beedies. Sir, the convicts in the Mysore Sub-Jail and Bangalore Central Jail used to be supplied with beedies till very recently. It was a source of comfort for such of those who were imprisoned and after all they are imprisoned there as a means of reform. But once a person cultivates the habit of using tobacco, it is very difficult to shake off the habit. Some may be able to shake it off, but large number of people find it very hard to shake it off. For some reason or other, the supply of beedies to these prisoners has been stopped for the last one year. This has led to a great discontent amongst these convicts. Some of them do hard work in Vidhanasaudha as we know.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You can make general points without describing graphic details. We have not much time at our disposal.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—So I feel, Sir, that the supply of these beedies should be resumed to these convicts.

The second point which I want to mention is, Sir, in the Jails, we have to introduce cottage industries. We have already introduced several cottage industries in jails. Greater emphasis should be placed on this aspect to see that the convicts manufacture good many articles and such of those articles that are manufactured by them should be marketed properly and properly used. We can also use them in giving further training so that on release they may find a way of living in an honourable manner. In addition to this, the articles manufactured have covered a very wide field ; and I believe we can use them for all our requirements. This manufacture should be improved and encouraged to increase the variety and quantity.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ-ಹೊಸನಗರ).—ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೈದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು undertrailsಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಆಹಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. Ration and dietary charges ಎಂದು 18,56,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವ ರಾಗಿ ಮುದ್ದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಾಯಿಗಳು ತಿನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನಿಜ; ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕುನ್ನಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡೆಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ತೀರ ನಿರ್ದಯೆ, ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಮಾನುಷತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಏನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಜೈಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಈಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜೈಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವರ ಊಟವನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಕಸಿದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಅದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಾಪ ಎಂತಲೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅಂತೂ ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಏನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.)

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಈಗೇನೋ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈದಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ! ಜೈಲುಗಳೇನೋ ಇವೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಜೈಲು ಇದೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜೈಲು ಇದೆ, ನನಗೆ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಡೆ ಕದ್ದವರು ಅಥವಾ ಮೊಂಡೆ ಒಡೆದವರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ತೀರ ಕನಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಡೆಗಾಣಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದು ಕಾಗೋಡುಹೋರಾಟ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂತು. ಅದು ಹಾಗಾಗಬಾರದು. ಈಗ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈದಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವರೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಅನುಭವ ಅವರಿಗೇ ತುಂಬ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನಾನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಶ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು under-trials ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಜೈಲು ತುಂಬುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮಾನಾಸ್ಪದವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ತಕ್ಸೀರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಆತ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ under-trial ಆಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅವನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿ ತೀರ ಅವಮಾನಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕರು ಗೌರವಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿ ವಾಸನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದೂ ಉಂಟು. ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವುಂಟಾಗಬಾರದು. ಕೊನೆಯಪಕ್ಷ ಅವನು ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥ ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವತನಕವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವನು ಗೌರವಸ್ಥ ಮನುಷ್ಯ, ಅವನಿಗೆ ಘನತೆ, ಗೌರವ ಇದೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಾಗರಿಕನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾರು ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರು ತೀರ ಅವಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ, ಅದು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ದಾರುಣವಾದ ದೃಶ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಕೈದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಕೆಲಸತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಕ್ರಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಯಲೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಈಗ ಅವರಿಗೇನೋ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಅವರ conduct ಮೇಲೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ; ಆದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇನೋ ಇತರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಮಾಡಿದಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಪ್ಪಿಂಗ್ ಬೇರೆ ಇದೆ, ಕೈದಿಯಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಒಂದು ರುದ್ರ ದೃಶ್ಯ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸತ್ತುಹೋಗದೆ ಇರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir it is widely rumoured that some of the convicts in the Central Jail are given special treatment whereas others are not given the same treatment. It is said that a convict who is reputed to be a big man was given special treatment. When the Director of Anti-Corruption paid a surprise visit to this Jail, it was found out that a prisoner was given special treatment and his relatives were allowed to visit now and then; and further I learn that there was difference of opinion between one Minister and the other. Such a state of things should not be allowed to continue. I only request the Government to take serious action in the matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ (ಎಳಂದೂರು—ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನು ತಂದು, ಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಂದೇ ಈ ಬಂದೀಖಾನೆಗಳ ಗುರಿ ಆಗಿರಬಾರದು. ಮುಂದೆ ಅಂಥ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಎಸಗಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ರಿಫಾರ್ಮೇಟರಿಸ್ಕೂಲು ಈ ಬಂದೀಖಾನೆಗಳಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಕಾರಣಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇದ್ದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲದೆಯೋ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಶುಭ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ರೆಮಿಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು; ಅವರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷ ಅಥವಾ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರರಾವ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಹೊತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ points ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಬೀಡಿ ವಿಷಯ ಎತ್ತಲಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಅವನ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದನೆಮಾಡಿರುವ ದುಡ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ಬೀಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಅವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ, ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡಾಣೆಗಳಂತೆ ಬೀಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಹಣವನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಹಿಸಿ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೇ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಅಮಾನುಷವಾದ ಆಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದು ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಜೈಲಿನಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವರ ತೂಕ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಆಗಲಿ ಹೊರಗಿರುವವರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಆಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಆಧಾರವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈದಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಬೇಕೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಇಳಿಸುವ under-trialsಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದು ಬಂದರೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸೋಣ.

ಕೈದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. Whipping Act ನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತೇ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮೊದಲೂ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಪಾದನೆ ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕಸಬುಗಳ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜೈಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಒದಲಾವಣೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಷಾದಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಜೈಲು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು penal settlement ಆಗಿರಬಾರದು, it must be reformatory ಎಂಬ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ರೆಮಿಷನ್ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ರೆಮಿಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಟ್ರೀಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟು, ಕರಪ್ಷನ್ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಒಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಾದುನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, ನ್ಯೂನಾತಿರಿಕ್ತಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

11-30 A.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,52,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 16—POLICE.

29—POLICE.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,80,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Police'."

Provision of rent-free houses to the Police of Bangalore City.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajpet).—I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '29. Police' for Rs. 1,19,80,500 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion that rent-free houses are not provided to the Police in Bangalore City)."

Sir, it is a well known fact that the Constables in Bangalore City and Mysore City are paid a very low salary. They get about forty rupees a month. I have tabled this cut motion with a view to see that the morale of the police is not broken. There is a purpose why the morale of the police should be kept as higher as ever. If these police constables are not accommodated in rent-free quarters and if they are not paid above their wants, they will be very much dissatisfied and when they come in contact with the civil population, I am afraid, their morale will be certainly tampered with. I learn that such rent-free quarters are provided only for Reserve Police in City and Civil Station. Apart from this, there is no such facility for the other police. Many of these police constables have to pay fifteen to twenty rupees house rent. They are not paid any house rent allowance either. Will it be possible for a constable to lead a decent life in Bangalore City?

(Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.)

Therefore, it is very necessary that Government should get some quarters constructed and give them to these police officials free of rent. If that is not possible, at least on a very reasonable rent they may be provided with quarters. Sir, even last year a cut motion was tabled by one of my friends here for enhancing the salary of the police constable. I once again urge that it is but necessary that they may be provided with rent-free houses and thereby raise the morale of the Police and keep that morale as high as ever.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved :

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100"

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN (Ulsoor).—Sir, in supporting the cut motion moved by Sri Anantaraman I would just like to say a few words. Sir, Officers of the Police Department enjoy all facilities and luxuries whereas the constable who is the very foundation of the Department and who guards the public does not get any facility. Starting from the Sub-Inspector all higher officers get free quarters whereas the police constable whose salary does not exceed Rs. 40 is made to pay for and live in a rented house. It will be practically impossible for him to make both ends meet. With his big family to be maintained, if he has to pay a house rent of ten to fifteen rupees out of his forty rupees' pay, we can well imagine his plight. He will be left with nothing except what he might manage to collect from the public. If we want to see that the police constables work efficiently and honestly, the pay of these officials must be increased. It is the duty of the Government to see that at least they are provided with rent-free quarters as an immediate relief. I learn that some quarters have been built near Adagodi and I suggest that the Reserve Police may be shifted there as their services will be indented upon only at times of emergency and the quarters that are at present being given to them may be allotted to the police constables.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಾರಣ ಕರ್ತರಾದ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಸ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಠಿಣತರವಾದುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 30 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿದ್ದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಈಗ 1 ಕೋಟಿ 20 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೇರಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಅವರ ಸಂಬಳಸಾರಿಗೆಯೂ ಈಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯಾದರೂ 22 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೇ ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನವರ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಸಂಬಳವಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 17 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ಸೇರಿ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 40 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬರಬಹುದು.

ಒಂದು ಸಂಸಾರವನ್ನು ಸುಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಿಘ್ನವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗೆ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದರೂ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಮೂರು ಡಿ.ಐ.ಜಿ. ಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್‌ರು ಭೇರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈಗ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಈ ಬಡ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಏನು ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು ? ಇವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗೆ ? ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮನೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ 24 ಗಂಟೆ ಹೊತ್ತಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಇದು ಯಾವನ್ಯಾಯ ? ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಬಾಬನ್ನು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗ ಇವರಿಗೇಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ? ಈ ಐ. ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಯಿತು ? ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಮಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ನೌಕರರ ಗತಿಯೇನು ? ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಣ, ಮಾನ, ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸಲ್ಲತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಳದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾದವರು ಬರದೇ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊರತೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಈತನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಲಂಚ ರುಷುವತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಒಡ್ಡಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿ ಆಗಲಾರದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ತಾವು ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದರ್ಜೆಯವರ

ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ, ಅವರ emoluments ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಇವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕರಷ್ಟು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನಾನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಡು (ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ).—ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಸೇವೆ ಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾದುದು ಮತ್ತು ಇವರು 1942ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೋಘವಾದ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಇಂದಿನ ಜನನಾಯಕರೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಇಂದು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ನಾನಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಹಿಸಿರುವ ನಾಯಕರೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಶಿಸ್ತಿಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿ, ಅವರ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಸ್ತು, ಸಂಯಮ, ರಕ್ಷಣೆ—ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದು ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಆಗಿರುವ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಕಡಮೆ ಸಂಬಳಸಾರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕ್ರೂರ ವಿಧಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಲಿಗೂ 3-4-5 ಮಕ್ಕಳುಗಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ, ಉದಾರನೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ (ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 1,824 ಮಂದಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಪೈಕಿ 589 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ 4 ಮಂದಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ, 21 ಮಂದಿ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ, 54 ಮಂದಿ ದಫೇದಾರರಿಗೆ, ಮತ್ತು 510 ಮಂದಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲುಗಳಿಗೆ—ಒಟ್ಟು 589 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ದೊರೆಕಿದೆ. ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದ 1,235 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 14 ಮಂದಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು, 40 ಮಂದಿ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು, 12 ಮಂದಿ ಸಾರ್‌ಜೆಂಟ್ಸ್, 8 ಮಂದಿ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಸ್, 13 ಮಂದಿ ಜಮೇದಾರರು, 196 ಮಂದಿ ದಫೇದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು 952 ಮಂದಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ 15 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್‌ಜೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ 10 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಮೇದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ 8 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ದಫೇದಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ 5 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೌಸ್ ರೆಂಟ್ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ವಸತಿ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೋರ್ ವೆಲ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆಸಲು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ಸಹ ತಯಾರಾಗಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಮನೆಗಳು ಆಡುಗೋಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ 22 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ, 23 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಡಿಯರ್‌ನೆಸ್ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್, 5 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹೌಸ್ ರೆಂಟ್ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್, 2 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್, 1 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಯೂನಿಫಾರಂ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್—ಒಟ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 53 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ವರಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಅಡಚಣೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ತಾವು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ, ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆ, ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಖೋತಾನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I seek leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The next cut motion No. 32 stands in the name of Sri G. Sivappa. Cut motions Nos. 34, 40, 55, 56, 63 and 64 all fall under the main demand. They are too general and therefore are inadmissible as cut motions.

The next cut motion is in the name of Sri Madiah. He is not present. The next cut motion is in the name of Sri Srinivasa Iyengar, *i.e.*, No. 34. It is inadmissible as I have already pointed out. Cut motions Nos. 35 and 39, I think, were discussed in a way. Therefore out of the remaining three cut motions, Sri Srinivasa Iyengar can move one.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Can I move 34 ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—No. It is too general and it cannot be discussed in the form of a cut motion.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Then, Sir, instead of moving cut motions, if the House agrees, we can take up the main demand itself.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the House as a whole agrees, I have no objection. What is the opinion of the House ? Can the debate on the main demand be taken up ?

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN.—Sir, we have got some cut motions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is why I am taking the sense of the House. I have already indicated—yesterday I made a lengthy statement—that I would proceed as per rules. In exceptional circumstances, if the entire House feels that I may adopt this procedure, then I will adopt it. If the House seems to be in favour of discussing the main demand, then I will take up the demand.

(The House was in favour of taking up the demand for general discussion).

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then I will take up the main demand.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಇದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರುಗಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಲಿನವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಡೈಸಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಕ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಇದೆಯೇ, ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Shall I fix a time limit? There must be at least 10 minutes available for reply. Each speaker will have five minutes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹ ಮಹಾ ಮಹಾ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ದುಷ್ಟ ನಿಗ್ರಹ ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಪಾಲನ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆಗಿತ್ತು; ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗೇನಾಗಿದೆ ದುಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಶಿಷ್ಟ ನಿಗ್ರಹ ಎಂಬುದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದೇನೂ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ—ಈಗಿನ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಗೊತ್ತು—ಅನೇಕ ಖೂನಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಆಗಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನೇ ಅಪರಾಧಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ಕೇಸುಗಳಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೀನೀಕರಣವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಐ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬಂದುದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟದ ನೌಕರರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಗುಪ್ಸೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಾಗಿ, ಉತ್ಸಾಹವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೊಡನೆ ಹೊಡೆದಾಡಿ I.P.S. ಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಿಸಲು ಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲುಗಳ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡು ಬಹಳ ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ನೋಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲು ಎಂದರೆ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮುದ್ದೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಸಹಾಯ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲು ಎಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಯ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ನಾನು ಹುಡುಗನಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲು ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ ಭಯ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹೋಗಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆತ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲುಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಎಂದೇನೋ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಟ್ರೈನ್ ಆದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ, ಅಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕೀಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅತಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ಯುಯಲ್ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೂ ಘರ್ಷಣೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅತಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಆರ್ಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಅತಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಸರಿಹೋಗಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವುಂಟಾಗಲು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟು, ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಸಿಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ

ರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿಂಗ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೇ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

* **Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.**—Sir, I oppose the demand. The allotment for Police Department is on the increase year by year. In 1950-51, the allotment was 84·67 lakhs, while it is 1·2 crores today. So within the course of five years, the allotment for the Police has increased by about 35 lakhs. The Government of Mysore are contented in having 1·1 crores towards Medical, but they want 1·2 crores towards Police !! Sir, I know the Hon'ble Minister is sure to tell me that we are spending the minimum in Mysore State for Police. He will also draw my attention to figures and show that Mysore State is spending lesser than what other States do. I have figures worked by myself, and I have got them here also. Bombay, for every rupee of its expenditure, spends two annas and one pie for the Police. In Madras it is one anna and nine pies per rupee. West Bengal spends 2 annas and one pie and in Mysore it is only about 9½ pies.

12 NOON.

It is true we are spending only 9½ pies in every rupee of our expenditure, but I may say that Mysore State's scale of salary does not stand comparison with other States. Sir, in Bombay the Inspector-General of Police gets Rs. 2,500 to 3,000, the D.I.G. gets Rs. 1,950 to Rs. 2,150, the D.S.P. gets Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,400, the A.S.P. Rs. 350 to Rs. 850, the Inspector Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 and the Constable Rs. 35 to 75. In Mysore the Inspector-General of Police gets Rs. 1,250, the D.I.G. gets Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,150, the D.S.P. also gets Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,150, the A.S.P. gets Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, the Inspector gets within Rs. 200 and the Constable gets Rs. 22 to Rs. 32. So, if calculation is made on this scale, then the Government of Mysore can never think of that grade. Well, Sir, Government of Mysore have one Inspector-General, three Deputy Inspectors-General, 10 District Superintendents of Police. 28 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 144 Inspectors *plus* 5 of Bellary and 325 Sub-Inspectors ; such large number is taking away much of the expenditure ! What I would urge is, please reorganise your Police Department in such a manner as to bring it to the standard prevalent in other States of India. You may reduce their number and enlarge their power and increase the jurisdiction. You can extract better work and with the reorganisation, I believe, you can have a very efficient Police Department.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Where are you going to send away the men who are already appointed ?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I never meant that you must send them home. But, as and when vacancies arise, you need not fill them up. I am sorry, I have not the necessary time to explain in detail although I have worked out in detail a matter which is sufficient for me to speak for one hour. Therefore, Sir, I will just give the main idea I am having about this reorganisation. It is very necessary that we should reorganise the Department in such a manner as to up-grade the salary rates and give them wider jurisdiction and wider powers. Again, Sir, the Police Act should be redrafted. This Act was framed in 1908. The circumstance that was in 1908 was entirely different from what it is to-day. To-day, ours is a democratic country ; ours is a sovereign body. Therefore, we should redraft the Police Act so that we may have full confidence in our Police and get the maximum work from them. Then, Sir, I wish to ask Government whether the Assistant Superintendents of Police and the Deputy Inspectors-General have any statutory powers. The Deputy Inspector-General has no independent power at all ; but still we are maintaining these officers. Between the Deputy Inspector-General and the District Superintendent of Police you have duel authority. Anyway, I do not press that matter further. I will be content by saying we need reorganisation of this Department very early.

(SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

Further, Sir, I would like to urge upon Government that we should see that in taking men for I.P.S., men in the ranks also must have certain opportunity. There must be promotional vacancies. We have taken to direct recruitment, but let the men in service also get the opportunity. You fix the ratio between direct recruitment and promotion. Why I suggest this is, not only to prevent stagnation but also to keep up the efficiency of our men.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಟಿ. ಕೆಂಪರಾಜ್ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ–ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಂದಮೇಲೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅದೇರೀತಿಯಾಗಿಯೆ ಇದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಅನವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಎ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ.ಐ.ಜಿ. ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅವರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ.

ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಪರೀತ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದು ಕೇಸು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಎನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನು ಕೇಸಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿ, ತನಿಖೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ರುಜು ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರೇ ವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ಇವನು, ಹೆಸರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಬಳದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ, ಈ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಲಂಚ ರುಷುವತ್ತುಗಳ ಹಾವಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕದೆ ಬಹಳ ಮೆಹನತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇತರ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಾಲವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂತು. ಬೇಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಟಿ. ಕೆಂಪರಾಜ್.—ಈ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ದೊರಕುವ ಹಣದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಯ್ಯ (ಕಡೂರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ವಿನಂತಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಡೆ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಧಾನ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೇ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ಕು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರೆಂದರೆ, ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಿ ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರೆಂದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಇವರು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬೇಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಹೊಲ ಮೇಯಲು ಉಪಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದರೆ ಗತಿಯೇನು ? ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಸತ್ಯಸಂಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ತಾವು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅವರು ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ; 1952ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು ರಿವಾಲ್ವರ್ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಯಿತು. ಅನಂತರ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರೇ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಿದಮೇಲೆ ಆ ರಿವಾಲ್ವರ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಿಂದ ವಸೂಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೇನೋ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿತು. ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಆಗಲಿ—ಸಂಬಂಧೀಕರೇ ಆಗಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವಂಥವರೇ ಆಗಿರಲಿ—ಈ ರೀತಿ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಬಾರದು. ಹಾಗಾದಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿಸ್ಪೃಹತೆಯಿಂದ, ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ, ಸತ್ಯಸಂಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ವರ್ತನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ (ಕುಣಿಗಲು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಅನೇಕರು ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದಕ್ಷತೆಗಿಂತಲೂ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಬಲ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೇ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತುಮಕೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಂಡಿಗೆರೆ (1) ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಂಗಸು, ಗಂಡ ತೀರಿಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ, ಆಕೆಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಕೆಯ ಗಂಡನ ಅಣ್ಣ—ಭಾವ—ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಂಗಸನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹೆಂಗಸಿನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಒಡವೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡಿ, ದರೋಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು

ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಇದು ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನೀನು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹಟ್ಟಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸು ಬಂದು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಅವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಆಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ, ಹೆಂಗಸು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ, ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕುತಿಂಗಳು ಆಯಿತು; ಇವೊತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಅದೇ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ.........ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹನುಮೇಗೌಡ ಎಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆತನ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೋ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಪ್ಲೇಗು ತಗಲಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ.........ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ತರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಷೆಡ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡರು. ತನ್ನ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಸಹ ಆತ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದ. ಪ್ಲೇಗು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಷೆಡ್ಡು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆದರೂ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ, ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರೇ ಖುದ್ದು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಆಯಿತು. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನವರಿಗೂ ಆತನಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಮೇಲ್ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆಗೂ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕು; ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರು 8 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ನಿಶ್ಚಯ, ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವರ್ಗ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ದೂರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ದೂರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥವರಿಗೇ ತೊಂದರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO (Tumkur).—Sir, I have three things to say on the administration of the Police Department. The first is, Sir, that the manner in which the Police Department functions should be an index of the extent to which the rule of law prevails in the land. While I am on this point, I should like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble the Home Minister to the manner in which police officials are treated. Whether it is an officer or whether it is a constable—the manner in which an official attempts to perform his duty should be borne in mind when dealing with him. Where a police constable is trying to discharge his duty fearlessly and without showing any favour or without being overawed by the importance of the private individual who tries to prevent him from performing this official duties, the prestige of the Department and the prestige of the Government will be maintained only if the Government stands by that official in the discharge of his duties. That is a lesson which has been lost upon the Government for some time and I hope the Hon'ble the Home Minister will apply his mind to the particular case which I have already mentioned to him and which, I hope, he will now look into.

Sir, the second point which I should like to state is that the practice of calling for Police Diaries at Governmental level is to be deprecated and is to be deprecated severely. It may be that where an application for the withdrawal of Government from a prosecution is made, the Government would be compelled to apply its mind to the nature of the evidence for the prosecution. But Police Diaries have been called for not upon an application for withdrawal from prosecution by Government but during the course of investigation and the Hon'ble the Home Minister would be laying Government open and would be laying himself open to an accusation, unfounded though it may be, that there has been a certain amount of intervention in the course of investigation. Such a thing should not be allowed to happen. No opportunity should be given for such a suspicion being entertained. Sir, I have no desire to refer to matters which are *sub judice*, but the Home Minister will have occasion to notice, I am sure he has had occasion to notice, that such accusations have been made of intervention in the course of investigation and the practice of calling for Police

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

Diaries lends support and justification to such suspicions being entertained. Where there is an application before Government praying for withdrawal from a prosecution, Government may have to apply its mind to the evidence. Calling for Police Diaries either for satisfying oneself as to the sufficiency of the evidence on which a charge-sheet has to be placed or for the purpose of satisfying oneself whether there is *prima facie* case cannot be justified at all. Whether there is sufficient evidence for placing a charge-sheet is for the Police Sub-Inspector to decide. Whether there is a *prima facie* case or not is for the Second Class Magistrate to decide. It does not require intervention of the Minister. This is certainly a matter on which, I hope, the Hon'ble the Home Minister will make a clear statement.

Sir, the third point is, there must be proper scrutiny by Government into the way in which secret service charges are drawn and utilised. I have in my possession information that in the year 1951, a high-placed officer who went to investigate cases of dacoity in the District to which the Home Minister belongs, has drawn moneys for secret service charges and credited the bill to his own bank account. I request the Home Minister to look into the matter and see that such charges are not made against the Police Department in Mysore State. Whatever may be the differences of opinion between the officers of the Government and the Home Minister or other Ministers, the rule of law will disappear in Mysore State if these differences are allowed to influence the course of administration of the Police Department.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Ten minutes I have promised to the Chief Minister for reply. I will now allow only two more speakers—Sri Prabhakar and Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy. Now, Sri Narayana Reddy may speak.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣರೆಡ್ಡಿ (ಬಾಗೇಪಲ್ಲಿ--ಗುಡಿಬಂಡೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಫೇವರಿಟಿಸಂ ಮತ್ತು ನೆಪಾಟಿಸಂ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಡಿ.ಐ.ಜಿ. ಯವರು ಗೃಹಸಚಿವರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ superior officer ಮೇಲೆ reckless allegation ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ರುಜುವಾತು ಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ material evidence ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಅನಂತರ withdraw ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಆದರೂ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೃಹಸಚಿವರು ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಆತನು ಈಗತಾನೇ ಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಮರಾಯರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಆತನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾದುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ......

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಮರಾವ್.—ಅವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಆಫೀಸರ reference ಏನೂ ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣರೆಡ್ಡಿ.—ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೂ, ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರಿಗೂ, ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬಂದು, ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಸೋಮಪ್ಪನವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 25 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಖರ್ಚು ಬಾಬು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೊಂದು ತನಿಖೆಯನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಸದೇ ಇದ್ದುದು, 900 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದದ್ದು, ಟಿ.ಎ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ.ಎ. ವಿಚಾರ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸದೆ ಹೋದದ್ದು—ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ favouritism, nepotism ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

[Sri K. Prabhakar rose.]

Mr. SPEAKER.—The main difficulty is want of time.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ (ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ vague and general allegations, unfounded allegations, allegations with a view to create suspicion in the minds of the public, allegations of—if I may use the word and if it is parliamentary—mischievous import—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಬದಲು, ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು favouritism and nepotism ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರು. Nepotism ಎಂಬುದರ ಅರ್ಥ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸಂಬಂಧೀಕರಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬೇಕಾದವರಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಮೇಲು ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ಏರಿಸುವುದು. ನನ್ನ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಮೇಲು ದರ್ಜೆಯವರೆಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಒಂದೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಸಂಬಂಧೀಕರೆಲ್ಲ

ಹೊಲ ಉಳತಕ್ಕವರು, ನೇಗಿಲು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕವರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಾದ ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದುದು ; ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತಿರುಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ ; ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು, ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ದೇಶದ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಭದ್ರತೆಗೆ ಕುಂದಕ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಇರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಮರಾಯರು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, rule of law ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿದರು. Rule of law ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. Rule of law ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, Rule of law ಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ನೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. Rule of law ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಡೈರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಏಕೆ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಡೈರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಿಸಿ ಇಂತಹವರಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸುಹಾಕಿ, ಇಂತಹವರಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೊಂದು ಕೇಸನ್ನೂ ತರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಅಪಾದನೆ ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಆ ಅಪಾದನೆ ರುಜುವಾತಾದರೆ ಆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಮೇಲೆ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹನಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಸ್ ಡೈಯರಿಗಳನ್ನ ತರಿಸಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ವಾದವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Ultimately for the purity of the administration—ultimately for the maintenance of the good administration in the Department, the Ministry is responsible. That he should not forget. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಟೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿ, ಇಂಥವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಯಾವ ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲೂ ನಾನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ adverse inference ಡ್ರಾಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ರೂಢಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ಕೇಸ್ ಡೈರೀಸ್ ತರಿಸಿದಾಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಫಿಯರ್ ಆಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ರೂಢಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೋ ಸೀಕ್ರೆಟ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ನನಗೆ ಅದು ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯ. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ದಿವಸ ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಾಗ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಜನರಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ Head of the Department ಗೂ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು—ಏನೇ ಕಾರಣವಿರಲಿ—ಆಡಳಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೊಗಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ಮುಸುಕಿನೊಳಗೆ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆಯೂ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ದುರಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾದ ದ್ವೇಷಾಸೂಯೆ, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಕಿಚ್ಚೂಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲಿ, ಇನ್ನಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಇರಬಹುದು, ನಾಳೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಧೇಯತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೊರಗೆಡವಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಜನಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಸೂಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಡಕು ಬಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಮೇಲೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ನ್ಯೂನತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮನಗಂಡಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ, ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

12-30 P.M.

ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಸಂಬಳದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಪೋಲೀಸು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ 16 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವಾಗ ನೀವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ತಾವು ಮಂಜೂರುಮಾಡಿ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಾವು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ 3 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ,)

ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಸಹ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮೊಫ್ಯೂಸಿಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಲೆವಲ್‌ಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದೂ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಅನುಕೂಲವೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would like to make a note on this occasion. While some allegations are made against some officers, it is my duty, I feel, to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members as to how these allegations are to be made. Before allegations are made against officers who are not in the House to defend themselves, the practice is for the member to bring the allegations to the notice of the Government, privately, and, only where Government do not take satisfactory action, then to refer to them on the floor of the House. Otherwise, officers who cannot defend themselves will be subjected to unfair and avoidable accusations. It is the Minister who has to take responsibility for actions of the services. Where Government have not taken action on the complaint by the member and the member desires to refer to this subject on the floor of the House, it is also the practice to give notice beforehand to the Minister who may collect information and defend the officer, if necessary.

Now, the question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,80,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Police'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for the day to meet on Monday at 5-30 P.M. There will be no question and answer on that day. Hon'ble Members know that there will be elections to the Council between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

The House adjourned at Thirty-five Minutes past Twelve of the Clock to meet at 5-30 p.m. on Monday, 22nd March 1954.

WD 1581—GPB—550—18-5-1954